The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
Terms—Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME IV --- NO. 2. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. COL. DEM. --- VOL. XXXIII -- NO. 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four squares	7 00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20 00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00; Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware, Main street, above court house. v1-n47

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

S. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n33

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

C. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. v1-n43

MYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Ikeler's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. v1-n47

HIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

NATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. ROLLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes. Main street, opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

H. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n18

C. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n49

C. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

DR. J. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, North side Main st., below Market. v1n43

DR. J. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, South side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

DR. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

DR. J. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st. v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n48

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Books and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n42

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House. v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. v1-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st., above Court House. v1n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

EAGLE HOTEL, by Geo. W. Mauger, east end Main street. v1-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n45

KOONS & CLARK, Refreshment Saloon, Exchange Hotel. v1-n43

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

M. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Centre streets. v3-n39

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Creek road. v1-n44

WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

OBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

C. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. v1-n44

C. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

P. LUTZ dealer in Choice Dry Goods, and Notions, Main Street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n41

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Nails, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scott, south side, Main st. v2-n18

WILLIAM ERAMMUS, Confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. v1n46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v1n19

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n11

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash sales fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

MISS CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n25

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Coreil's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briarcreek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes. v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. v1n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1n46

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v.n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end or town. v2 n18

Business Cards.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Widmyer & Jacoby's Confectionery. Second door above the Exchange Hotel. jan.1,'69.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.8,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE!
M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S
SEED CATALOGUE
And GUIDE to the
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
Garden, For 1870.
Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 3,'69.-tf

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
Nov. 26,'69-1y.

Philadelphia Directory.

Major E. R. ARTMAN, C. H. DILLINGER, M. MORY
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 104 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Two doors above Arch, formerly 226,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN
CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS,
—ALSO,—
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE
BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS, feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL.
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 186-.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
HINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 325 Market, and 322 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS,
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Retel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. the premises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may19'67-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs their friends and the public in general that their house is now open for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. The house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.
Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM FETTIT.
Espy, Pa.
Apr.28,69-tf

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the receipt and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) full directions for producing by very simple means a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
P. O. Box 5123, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'69-1y.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Law-giver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present State government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you, and our fellow citizens generally, on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true-hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled for the purpose of discharging the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth, and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than that which we possess; geographically and politically of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well-cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent, supporter, and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange, and commerce—hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt, and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal, and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869	$1,012,925 37	
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869	5,241,711 28	
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1869,		6,254,636 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869	$2,485,114 27	
Loans, &c., redeemed at Treasury	169,644 09	
Loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	362,762 09	
Interest paid at Treasury	170,665 74	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,725,578 97	
	$4,853,774 16	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869	$1,400,826 49	

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking fund. This produces a complication of accounts, which, in order to avoid, and simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on Nov. 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,277,384 38	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
	$32,700,564 38	
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,397 00	
Int. certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Int. certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
		113,976 57
Amount of public debt, November 30, 1869		32,814,540 95
The public debt on November 30, 1868		$33,286,947 13
Deduct amount redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$472,387 18	
Relief notes cancelled	19 00	
		472,406 18
Public debt November 30, 1869, as above		32,814,540 95

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present administration, in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of *four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents* have been paid, and, at five per cent., the sum of $244,496.44 in interest is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was *thirty-two million, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents.*

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to *four hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents.*

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the sinking fund are as follows: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second-mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making, in all, three million five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning Jan. 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of $3,500,000 shall be paid, with interest thereon from Jan. 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the clerk of your honorable body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the treasury.

"In reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent interest;' and to the message of Jan 6, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever there may be surplus funds in the treasury they can with safety and benefit to the State be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.'"

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more especially set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz:

Amount of over due loans, including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed	$369,482 25
Amount payable in	
1870, interest 5 per cent.	1,483,815 65
1871, interest 6 per cent.	2,820,750 00
1872, interest 6 per cent.	4,907,750 00
1872, interest 5 per cent.	92,150 00
1877, interest 6 per cent.	7,909,600 00
1877, interest 5 per cent.	3,934,400 00
1878, interest 5 per cent.	321,000 00
1879, interest 6 per cent.	400,000 00
1882, interest 6 per cent.	9,273,050 00
1882, interest 5 per cent.	1,185,950 00
1882, interest 4½ per cent.	112,000 00
Amount of loans	32,810,047 90

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,102,915.37. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out by the investment of one million of dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which, I am credibly informed, could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be $79,167.65, which has been lost to the State. Again on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862 49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds, at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833 34, but which in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved securities, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer, as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. This is wrong, and should be corrected without delay. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor, are required by law and usage to settle their accounts, on proper vouchers, in the Auditor General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature through whose influence the appropriations are represented to be procured. For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, and I here repeat my suggestions of last year on this subject. "The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1,971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2,445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors, 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,500,704 26. Total cost including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,986,148 92. Estimated value of school property $14,045,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony District, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schools	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75,000
Whole number of children	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand five hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission, on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one;

mands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

In view of these facts, I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective, and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by Legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of *five hundred dollars* to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law by adopting its provisions, and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign, and be adjusted proportionately to the extent of their several operations. This arrangement would be just to all, oppressive to none. The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a larger income to the treasury. For instance, there are thirty-seven life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of five hundred dollars, making the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. Not one of these companies would object to paying an equal tax of one-half of one per cent upon the amount of their business. This, in the aggregate of the thirty-seven companies, is more than five millions of dollars, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent, would be twenty-five thousand dollars, increasing the revenue of the State from this source more than six thousand dollars, and at the same time equalizing the tax in accordance with the business done and profits received. An efficient law establishing an Insurance Department, such as is recommended, would meet this and all matters connected with the subject of insurance in all its branches.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The recent disaster in the Avondale coal mine, in Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country, and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner himself trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been afforded.

The history of this terrible calamity seems to be as follows: Early on the morning of the 6th of September last, one hundred and eight men entered the Avondale mine to prosecute their avocation. None of them anticipated danger as they descended the fatal shaft; not one supposed that he was entering a tomb in which he was doomed to be buried alive. But the Destroying Angel hovered over them, and the shaft, constructed principally of combustible materials, having become ignited from some cause yet undetermined, was soon a sheet of flame, and huge burning timbers came tumbling from above, choking up with fire and smoke the only avenue of escape. Sensible of their peril, the unfortunate men sought a place of safety, but it was not to be found. They cried for succor, but no earthly arm could give them help. Hopeless they huddled together, and, clasped in each other's arms, met death in one of its most frightful and agonizing forms.

Whilst this fearful scene was transpiring below, the immense wooden structure above the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful rapidity was soon reduced to a crumbling mass. Thousands of men, women, and children soon surrounded the place, and being unable to afford the slightest relief to their suffering frieds below, filled the air with lamentations, appealling even to the stoutest hearts. Never before was a scene more heartrendering witnessed within the limits of this Commonwealth, and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action another such will never be permitted to occur.

The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the last possible outlay; consequently some of them, like that of Avondale, are nothing but underground man-traps, without any other outlets than wooden chimneys, and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not and must not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the altar of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserve, renders our mining system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequalled by those of any other part of the world.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnaces is used, and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney, it seems almost certain that, sooner or later, by the inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the frame-work, it must ignite from the ascending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard against this, it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the chimneys, the sides of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the top, with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safeguard, for the fire is liable at any moment to communicate with the "fire-damp" or other gaseous vapors, that, despite of all known means of prevention, will generate in the best-regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, therefore, with the furnace has received the serious consideration of scientific miners and engineers and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which, being worked by machinery at the surface, produces a more constant current of air, dispenses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and, in all respects, accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and, when the shafts and surface buildings are fire-proof, without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way, and fill the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamnity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provisions made for the exit of the miner.

The best mode of constructing, ventilating, and working the mines should be unhesitatingly adopted, and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrences hereafter, the construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor with out imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability, and scientific knowledge, and whose duties should be so specifically defined that they cannot be misunderstood.

I, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character, and so stringent in its provisions, that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits so sad as that of Avondale.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentleman, viz; Gen. Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, three years; George L. Harrison, Esq., two years, and——, one year. The board organized by electing Gen. Kane, president, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, secretary and general agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session the board will present to the Legislature a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions, that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary and, therefore, no information concerning them, except the annual reports of the superintendents, will at present be laid before you.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Many prominent citizens have represented that there exists great necessity for a more complete geological and mineralogical survey of the State than at present exists.

There is no doubt but the developments of mineral wealth that would result from such a survey would be immense, and the beneficial returns to the State would many times more than reimburse the treasury for the expense attending it, including the printing of reports, maps, &c., sufficient for the information of the people.

Should the Legislature concur in these views, and pass a law authorizing such a survey, it will meet with Executive approval.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

At the last session a law was passed creating the office of inspector of gas and gas meters for the county of Alleghany and in accordance therewith I have appointed an inspector possessing the necessary scientific qualifications.

The necessity for such a law has been long and extensively felt, and it has been earnestly demanded by a large number of highly respectable citizens, whose opinions are eminently worthy of consideration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the just and equitable provisions of the Aleghany county law be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the States before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

The commissioners will report for your consideration the revised school laws, as the present edition is exhausted, and it would be inexpedient to reprint them, when they might be superseded by others in the course of the current year.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been reported, but not definitely acted upon and the frequent demands made for such enactments to correct many existing abuses and supply a common public want, render it desirable that these enactments should receive your early attention.

The States census will be taken during the year, and the law for its regulation having in it some provisions not now required, a revised bill will be presented by the commissioners for legislative action.

In view of the changes which the revised code is expected to produce, it is desirable that no more laws of a general character be enacted than are indispensably necessary, as they might occasion a necessity for a revision of what has already received appropriate attention, and cause delay in the completion of the work.

STATISTICS.

A great inconvenience has long been felt in every department of the executive and legislative branches of the government, for the want of properly recorded statistical information relating to the development and growth of the resources of the Commonwealth. It is impossible for any State officer to report the actual or even approximate amount of any of our great natural resources, and it cannot be ascertained from year to year the amount of coal mined, petroleum produced, lumber cut, or iron manufactured, without special reference to those who have charge of the industries growing out of these products. At very little cost and labor, statistics relating to all these objects could be gathered and annually embraced in a report to be made to, and published by the Legislature. The value of such information would be of incalculable importance in an official way, as well as in the general business of the country. It would stimulate competition, exhibit the inexhaustible materials within our borders, and give our people and others a more perfect idea of our wealth and resources. The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a desk for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil lumber, &c., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department is respectfully renewed, with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation and an appropriation for the same.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In accordance with a law approved April 13, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report, which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people. The commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purposes of a prison, and where the prisoners become schooled in vice, and eventually graduated, prepared for a life of lawlessness." In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate and indulge in card playing profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of divine, and should be of all human, laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practiced when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a moral or legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retaliatory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the better sensibilities of his nature and to absolutely harden him to the commission of crime.

The commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other States and countries, as compared with what is known as the Pennsylvania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safekeeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that workhouses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

THE JUDICIARY.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased with our rapidly expanding population, and the multiplication of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In one district of the Supreme Court over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts and important legal principles, and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests; and, especially, with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the Court of Nisi Prius at Philadelphia. I, therefore, earnestly recommend an additional judge for this court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the judges who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

BOUNDARY LINE.

In odedience to "an act to settle, determine, and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth," approved March 20th, 1869, I appointed James Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Strickland Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, both civil engineers, commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the state of Delaware."

The Governor of that State was promptly furnished with a copy of the act, and informed of the appointment of commissioners under it, and his cooperation invited. But, so far as I am advised, no action of any kind has been taken by Delaware on the subject, and consequently the work contemplated by the act referred to has not been performed.

Your special attention is invited to the report of our commissioners, which is herewith communicated.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is eminently proper that special notice should be taken of the decease of such persons as have occupied prominent positions in and rendered distinguished services to the State. Conspicuous among these were Hon. Joseph Ritner, and Hon. David R. Porter, both of whom died during the present administration. During their eventful lives they shared largely in the public confidence and regard, and filled many posts of honor, trust, and responsibility, including that of Governor, with distinguished fidelity and patriotism. They were conspicuously identified with all the grave and important questions of State policy and administration through the eventful period in which they lived, and contributed largely to shape and strengthen the firm foundations of our Commonwealth, upon which others have been enabled to build securely. They have passed away, ripe in years and full of honors; and it is respectfully submitted whether it be not proper for the Legislature to take some appropriate notice of the lamented death of these two distinguished public servants.

PARDONS.

It has grown into the custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because the Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application, and hence petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examination of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time—at least an hour in each case, exclusive of the time occupied in correspondence with the judges, district attorneys, and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted than their friends and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare a raid upon him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device that human ingenuity can suggest; and if but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that Justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skilful artist.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, there have been 1,550 applications for pardon, of which 62, or per cent., were granted, 1,108 rejected, and 380 are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of exceptionable character. Both the theory of our government and public policy require that the pardoning power should be kept within these reasonable limits; and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of, and in conflict with, the principle on which Executive clemency should be based; and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike to the Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State which relates to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the government of Pennsylvania and the governments of all the other States and of the Union, continue unimpaired; and consequently, our resolution, "to preserve, protect, and defend," these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad," the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished; the revenues are faithfully collected; the national debt is being liquidated at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the national character to the fullest confidence in the minds not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of national importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested. Movements, characterized by the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron and iron materials for ship building, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron, and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords protection to the manufactures, labor, and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all favorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers, and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor, and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bandruptcy. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reason we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our own lumbermen, farmers, and other producers, within our limits.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and while in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of that authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that for more than a year a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and, like our ancestors, "to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery and attested its right not only to our sympathy but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy, and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long-lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakeable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the Government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesmen of America gave encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality and soon afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who as colonist struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant government. The gem of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the Government might extend to republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba, into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when, by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy, a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our national banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the Government established the national banks our state banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind, and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the Government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them, and give it to new ones, to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law, the circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give ease and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up and reassure our business men, and put the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interests of the nation. Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures, and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our tolling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenue on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for the purposes of speculation. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the national debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five-twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and national affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your consideration at the present time; and I conclude by expressing the hope that your session will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Geary's Message.

We give up a large amount of our space to the Governor's Message. It is a great improvement on his former efforts, and contains many excellent points. His remarks about the fraud and corruption of his own party relative to the election of State Treasurer, show an independence that would be creditable were it not for the fact that he can by no possibility be again nominated. His message is wordy, and sadly needs concentration. Governor Geary's remedy for our financial troubles is an "expansion of the bank currency;" "no contraction of greenbacks;" "liberal appropriations [by Congress, "of course,] to railroads, manufactures, "and *every project* that will afford employment to toiling millions;" and (!) "a "natural and constant return to specie payments." On this neutral mixture prescription we have no comment to make.

His views on national affairs are crude illogical, and sadly mar the message. His advice to recognize Cuban Independence comes at just the time, when the Revolution has been declared a failure. We bespeak for it, however, a careful perusal.

The Randall Resolution.

Resolved—That the Senator from the District composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, be instructed not to vote, in any event, for William M. Randall of Schuylkill for Speaker of the Senate.

Passed by the Conference.

MICHAEL MEYLERT, Sec'y.

Northumberland, Sept. 4, 1869.

The above Resolution was the appropriate response of our District Senatorial Conference last fall, to the raid upon them organized in Philadelphia. The performance of the "ring" agent was duly resented and condemned by a Resolution which has been faithfully executed by the Senator from the 15th District.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The Democratic Legislature of New York has promptly repealed the raitfication of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and the Reform members of the Ohio Legislature have united with the Democrats in the organization of that body. The attempt to force negro equality upon the country seems likely to meet with serious checks when its advocates were just congratulating themselves on the accomplishment of their design.

THE length of the Governor's message precludes us from publishing the 29th number of the "Columbia County Invasion." We expect to conclude the series in a few numbers.

The Legislature.

WE gave last week the brief telegrams of the associated press which announced the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature and some of the earlier matters of business transacted. But additional information concerning the commencement of the session obtained from our exchanges and other sources, will be timely; particularly that which indicates the character of legislation to be expected during the present session and the improvement of the membership of the two Houses in integrity and independence. For years past the character of the Legislature has been seriously impugned by the press, and all good citizens must rejoice at the slightest evidence of reformation and improvement.

For Speaker of the House the Republicans selected Mr. Strang of Tioga, who was a "ring" man at former sessions but who now declares his intention to play honest man and pursue a fair and honorable course of conduct. His selection by the majority of the House does not promise well for the future, but the action of the Democratic minority of the House *does*. They met in caucus and after selecting Mr. Scott, the Representative from this district to preside, proceeded to nominate Mr. Brown of Clarion for Speaker over Josephs of Philadelphia, the latter being recognized as an agent of corrupt influence at former sessions. Josephs received but eight votes in the caucus, and Mr. Brown was selected distinctly upon the ground of his integrity and consequent fitness to represent our party in the House. For this action the Democratic members of the House deserve the thanks of their constituents and the commendation of the whole people.

For Speaker of the Senate the Republican majority chose Mr. Stinson of Montgomery county of whom we have little information except that he is reported to have declared himself free from all "entangling alliances" with outside parties. His selection was probably a reasonable one for the majority to make. The Democratic minority of the Senate, with two exceptions, assented to the nomination of Randall of Schuylkill in caucus and afterwards voted for him in the Senate upon the plea made to them that he had been named for Speaker at the end of last session and that a renomination in such cases was usual. Mr. Brown of Northampton and Mr. Buckalew, however, took no part in his nomination and refused to vote for him afterwards, the former for the reason that he believed Randall to be corrupt and the latter for the additional reason that he had been instructed to vote against him by our district conference. Thus an open and proper protest was made against bestowing *a compliment* where it was not deserved.

It has been incorrectly stated that Mr. Brown of Northampton was himself a candidate for nomination in the recent caucus. He was a candidate for Speaker at the last session and came within one vote of being nominated, but he was not a candidate this year nor desirous of being one. He is a man of signal integrity and character and will leave the Senate at the end of his term greatly respected by his colleagues and by his people at home.

The election of State Treasurer (which is made annually by the Legislature in joint Convention,) has always been of late years a subject of much excitement and in fact of scandal. In another column we give the proceedings of the Legislature upon the election of the present year. It is a common belief that large sums are made out of this office by improper uses of the public funds and the demand has become urgent for reform in its management. To this end several propositions are made by Gov. Geary in his annual message accompanied by the very significant statement that all recent State Treasurers have gone out of office rich men, and Mr. Wallace has reintroduced into the Senate his bill of last session for the management of the Treasury so as to prevent abuses. A more radical though slower measure of reform was proposed by Mr. Buckalew on the first day of the session when he introduced a joint Resolution for an amendment of the constitution taking away from the Legislature the power to choose State Treasurers and lodging it directly with the people at popular elections. Although the selection of State Treasurers has been vested in the Legislature ever since 1790, the argument of long usage cannot prevail against the strong reasons for now lodging it with the people. Our recent experience proves that the two Houses of the Legislature are very injuriously affected by the possession of this power and it is equally clear that they cannot exercise it in a satisfactory manner. Two Resolutions passed in the Senate last week for investigating the alleged corrupt management of the Treasury as hinted at if not directly charged by the Governor; and these State Treasurers made by the Legislature will continue to require investigation as long as the present plan of selecting them shall be allowed.

We are glad to perceive some evidences of a disposition toward reform in the Legislature and in the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg. It is high time that reform should begin.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR MILTON.—In our "State News" column mention was made, on Friday morning, of two young men having been killed on the railroad near Milton, on the Wednesday preceding. We have since learned that the unfortunate persons—William B. Marr and Henry Boyle, the former of Milton and the latter of Kentucky—were driving along in a buggy, and when the engineer of the rapidly coming train saw them they were almost on the track. He did all in his power to save them but the momentum of the train was too great and the distance too small. Boyle was struck on the head, and survived until late at night. Marr had his neck broken, and was instantly killed. The young men were students of Princeton College, New Jersey. The remains of Marr were interred at Milton on Saturday, a large concourse accompanying them to the tomb. The body of Boyle was taken through this city the same morning on its way to Kentucky. The father of the young man is General Boyle, who served in the Union army with distinction, and is now largely identified with railroad interests in his State. —*Patriot.*

—The total registration in Mississippi is 189,937, of whom 59,176 are white, and 80,761 colored.

Communication.

CATAWISSA, PA. Jan., 5th, 1870

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Dear Sir:*—After several requests of my friends, I have consented to send you the enclosed report for publication, hoping you will give it place in your next issue.

TO THE OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF THE E. L. S. SCHOOL, CATAWISSA.

In accordance with precedent and general custom since the organization of our Sunday School, I now beg leave to submit my annual report as Secretary of that institution for the year 1869. In so doing I call your attention particularly to the following statistics as compared with the previous year. The average attendance during the year 1868, as per report was one hundred and twenty-five (125). The average attendance for the year 1869 was one hundred and thirty-two and seven-eighths, (132⅞) an increase on the previous year of seven and seven-eighths (7⅞). At the beginning of the present year, or rather the first Sunday of 1869, the attendance on that day was one hundred and five. The roll now numbers two hundred and thirty-six an increase of one hundred and thirty-one, or an average of nearly eleven of an increase per month, which in itself is very *flattering*. You will readily discover the average of 1868 exceeds the attendance for the first Sabbath of 1869, which is very properly attributed to the extreme inclemency of the weather on that day. It is with deep regret that I have to record the absence of one Teacher and one scholar, both of whom have been gathered from amongst us, in compliance with the fiat of an all seeing and wise dispensing Providence. You no doubt are all cognizant of whom I referto, which render it unnecessary for me to name. With this report (which is the 15th annual one I have made of the same kind as Secretary) I reluctantly and respectfully sever my connection with the School, with which I have so long been identified, and during the continuance, of said term, I have endeavored to do my whole duty. I further desire to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to our late Supt., officers and teachers, for the courtesy, kindness and willing assistance extending to me while Secretary. Too much praise cannot be ascribed to our late Superintendent S. D. Rinard, for his unceasing toil, untiring energy, and ever willing attention and interest, which he has manifested in the school. From an incipiency of almost naught, he has through unparalled exertion, the pleasure of witnessing the most flourishing Sabbath School in our vicinity, and which has arisen to what it now is under his care and supervision. In my withdrawing myself from you, I would advise a continuation of mutual interest, and entire harmony throughout your deliberations and actions, a very *slight misunderstanding*, or unmerited aspersion, may sometimes cause *undue chaos*, which by one word of explanation in a proper and *christianlike mood*, would never be anticipated. I beg your forbearance in expressing my opinion in the selection of Supt., I may perhaps be wrong but at the present I think it a very injudicious act, at this time to make so decided and as it appears so antagonistic a change, in that office, as appears manifest from the action of your body at your last meeting. Trusting that I have done my duty while a member of your body, of which you are the proper judges, allow me to submit the foregoing.

Faithfully your obedient servant.

M. M. BROBST,
Late Sec'y., E. L. S. S.

O. U. A. M.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—Whereas, It has pleased God, in his all-wise Providence, to remove from our midst our worthy Bro. Wm. Savits; and, whereas he has always been a worthy and acceptable member of our order, Therefore,

Resolved, That, while we deeply feel our loss, we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well, knowing that He is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the widow and orphan children of Bro. Savits, and recommend them to the care of Him who has promised to be the "Father of the fatherless and God of the widows."

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the widow and that the Council be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Committee. { R. H. RINGLER, FREAS BROWN, JACOB SHAFER,

THE appearance of Chas. R. Buckalew in the State Senate after having just recently closed a brilliant career in the U. S. Senate, is an incident not often observed in the career of Pennsylvania statesmen, no ex-Senator of the U. S., having heretofore occupied a seat in the State Senate. Unquestionably one of the ablest, as he is one of the most honest men of his party, Mr. Buckalew's appearance in the State Senate is a great acquisition to the Democratic side of that body, as I feel it will be an honor to its general deliberations. To show how entirely independent Mr. B. intends to act, I need only refer to what was his reported course in the Democratic caucus for the nomination of candidates for officers of the Senate. When he discovered that a certain Senator was to be placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. B asked to be excused from voting, and when his reason for such a singular course was asked he replied that the conference which nominated him for the Senate exacted a pledge that he would vote against *all ring men and measures*. It required a strong man to give such a reason for his independence of action, and Buckalew is of that material. Surely such men are worthy of all honor, regardless of the party which sends them here, and as the people elect such Senators and Representatives, so will they the sooner establish, in all branches of the Government purity, patriotism, and practical business management, Mr. Buckalew's future course in the Senate will be watched with great interest by men of all parties.—*Press.*

AT it again, to be sure! Not satisfied with excluding Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas from representation in Congress, or with remanding to military rule Georgia after it had complied with all the conditions of reconstruction, the Radical members of the House of Representatives propose to oust two Democratic members (one from New York and one from Pennsylvania) and put in their seats two notorious men of their own party, C. H. Van Wyck and John Covode. How long shall these things be?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN WAMPOLE, DEC'D. Letters of administration on the estate of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber of said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to the undersigned, without delay. W. H. ABBOTT, Administrator. Catawissa, Jan. 14, 1870-6t.

NOTICE.—SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. ESTATE OF JEREMIAH KLINE, DEC'D. COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wellington H. Ent, administrator of Jeremiah Kline, deceased, H. Kline, Elvira Kline, William Albertson, Henry Stiner, Hannah Stiner, Kline, A. J. Kline, Jackson M'Henry, Clark Albertson, *Greeting:*

You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of February, next, then and there to answer the petition of A. J. Kline, setting forth that the said Jeremiah Kline, of Jackson township, in the county aforesaid, died seized of certain real estate in Jackson township, in said county, and agreed with your petitio

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE little fellows are making themselves merry and sad, over their skates and the ice.

FRENCH MERINO can be purchased at J. P. Lutz's as cheap now as before the war.

OUR thanks are due Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General, for his annual report.

GOLD is still tending downward, but the stringency of the money market continues; and whether Congress can or will relieve us is a question asked but never answered.

WE are now trying some coal oil furnished by Dr. Jacob Schuyler, and will give our readers the result next week.

QUITE an interesting revival is going on in the M. E. Church at this place,and over forty-five persons have professed conversion.

WE would call attention to the Report of the Directors of the Poor, in another column. We will have something to add next week.

This cold weather eats into the coal piles at a fearful rate. But as the boy said in his composition, 'we always have cold weather in the winter time.'

THE solid roads have put great activity into the ore haulers. A steady column of wagons is constantly passing through town, on their way to the respective furnaces,

To the Ladies! M. P. Lutz will sell you a handsome set of furs for $4.25.

SUICIDE.—We are informed that Squire Blee of Washingtonville, Montour county, committed suicide on Thursday last by hanging himself. We have learned of no particulars as to the cause of the sad affair.

OUR readers should remember that the cases, except the first ten, upon the trial list, will be tried during the first week of February Court. The civil suits after the first week will not be taken up before Wednesday.

CAPT. SAMUEL WATERS and family, of Catawissa, Pa., arrived last week, and locate permanently in this county. Several other newly arrived Pennsylvanians are also here. More are coming. *North Carolinian.*

YOU will save 20 per cent by paying cash and buying your dry goods of J. P. Lutz. Don't take our word for it but give him a call and be convinced.

"IT is unnecessary to state that N. Y. city is largely democratic."—*Republican.* Well what in the name of common sense do you state it for then? There is enough "unnecessary" stuff in the *Republican* as it is, without specifying

FINDLAY, the Democratic Senator from the 20th District, on Wednesday last was admitted to his seat and sworn in. The independence of Messrs. Lowry and Billingfelt prevented the accomplishment of the attempted fraud.

RING DEFEAT.—Mackey,the "Ring" Radical candidate for State Treasurer, has been defeated, and Gen. Irwin elected by a vote of 61 to 70. This result is achieved by a union of the Democrats and bolting Republicans. Irwin is a Curtin man, and was Treasurer a year ago.

STOHNER'S STABLE.—In our account of the accident which happened to one of the horses of Bernhard Stohner by putting his foot through a hole in the stable floor, we did not intend to intimate that this stable was in a dangerous or insecure condition. Such is not the case; the building is in thorough repair and the guests of the Columbia Hotel have always depend on having their animals carefully housed and cared for.

FRENCH Merino can be purchased at M. P. Lutz's as cheap now as before the war.

CHARCOAL is a valuable internal palliative in dyspepsia and in many of the disorders affecting the stomach and bowels. Taken in doses of a tablespoonful night and morning, it is an almost unfailing corrective of costiveness, mixed with softening poultices it is unrivaling, soothing and healing to foul sores. An occasional dose of the powder produces a favorable improvement in a yellow or tawny complexion.

THE organ of the Republican party in this County refuses to publish Gary's Message. Whether his small vote will not hold it, or whether he objects to the allusion to the corrupt means used by the party to secure a State Treasurer will damage the party, we know not. At any rate Republicans have nothing to read this important document will find it in the COLUMBIAN.

THE Ice Crop.—The dealers in ice in the proprietors of skating rinks are in despair at the want of the frozen material which brings money to their purse. Unless matters change radically, it looks very much as if the Summer luxury of ice would be an expensive one. The late cold snap brought some comfort to expectant skaters but the sun's rays proved too powerful, and soon appeared on the streets, and despair in the hearts of the waiting crowds.

WE have had in use in our family for some time past, one of Doty's Clothes Washers and Wringers,and are prepared to bear testimony as to its merits. It works emphatically a *labor-saving* machine and does its work in the most thorough manner. For families who have large washes these machines would be invaluable.

ADVICES from Georgia, from a democratic source, are to the effect that the Democrats will have ten or fifteen majority in the legislature on joint ballot and that it will be utterly impossible to ratify the 15th amendment with the present legislature. The democrats concede that the Senate is in the hands of the republicans, but they claim to have a large majority in the House, based upon the idea that a number of conservative republicans will be opposed to all measures recommended by Governor Hoyt.

LAST NOTICE.—All who are indebted to me on subscription to the STAR AND DEMOCRAT will call at the Register's office and settle the same by the 16th of February next, and thereby save costs. My book accounts *must and shall be settled up.* I mean business.
Jan. 7,1870.-2t W. H. JACOBY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW AND PRETTY.— The music to be found at Alstatt's, Court House alley. Call on him.

WHY will people suffer with a cold, when they can buy a bottle of Phœnix Pectoral for 25 cents. It is a sure cure. 52 4t.

ARREST that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's not warranted to cure Consumption when the lungs are half consumed, nor to make men live forever, nor to make this earth a blissful Paradise to which heaven shall be but a side-show, but the proprietor will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists,or send sixty cents to Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail.

WE have on hand constantly all kinds of blanks,including deeds, bonds, mortgages, notes, summons, executions, subpœnas, &c. We also have small bound books o receipts, notes, &c., useful to Administrators or Executors in settling up estates. 4t *

MARRIAGES.

SITLER—FEDDER—In Centre township, by Samuel Neyhard, Esq., Emanuel S. tler, of Centre, to Miss Mary Fedder, of Fishingcreek twp.

HUTTON—DELONG—In Bloomsburg, on the 6th inst., by Rev. P. H. Rishel, Mr. Stacy Hutton, of Centre, to Miss Mary F. Delong, of Orangeville.

ARTLEY—COSPER—In Bloomsburg, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. P. Austin, Mr. Joseph Artley, of Wolf Run, Lycoming county, to Miss Sarah H. Cosper, of Bloomsburg.

MERICLE—HENDERSHOT—On the 6th inst., by Rev. H. Wilson Mr. Jesse Mericle, of Buck Horn, to Miss Ellie Hendershot, of Madison township.

UTT—MUSSELMAN—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the officiating clergyman, at White Hall, Mr. Jacob Utt to Miss Mary E. Musselman, all of Greenwood, Col. co.

IVY—GILLESPIE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23rd of December, 1869, Rev. P. J. Abendroth, Mr. E. W. Ivy to Miss Ellen Gillespie, all of Buck Horn, Pa.

MILLER—RADLER—Nov. 16th, 1869, by Rev. H. Hoffman, Mr. Isaac Miller to Miss Susanna Radler, both of Hollenback.

WELSH—ANDREAS—On the same day, by the same, Mr. E. J. Welsh to Lydia Andreas, both of Hollenback.

RUCKLE—BITTENBENDER—Dec. 11th, by the same, Mr. Adam Ruckle to Miss Emily Bittenbender, both of Hollenback.

SIMPSON—TRAUGH—On the 23rd ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. B. F. Riddle, Mr. Samuel Simpson to Miss Fannie Traugh, both of Berwick, Pa.

BLOSS—RABERT—In Salem, on the 30th ult., by Rev. S. S. Henry, Mr. Nathan Bloss, of Berwick, to Mrs Elizabeth Rabert, of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa.

ROBINHOLT—FRY—In Berwick, on the 1st inst, by the same, Mr. John Robinholt to Miss Hannah E. Fry, both of Mifflin, Columbia co

DEATHS.

SULT—In Berwick, on the 2nd inst., Annie Maria, wife of Daniel Sult, aged about 39 years.

SNYDER—In Bloomsburg, on the 24th ult., Emma, infant daughter of John and Mary Snyder, aged 9 months.

SHAFFER—In Bloomsburg, on the 26th ult., Frank, son of Samuel and Mary Shaffer, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

ZIMMERMAN—In Bloomsburg, on the 24th ult., George, son of John and Mary Zimmerman aged 2 years and 9 months.

OMAN—In Benton, April 2st, 1869, Kate Ann Oman, aged 6 years, 1 month and 29 days.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias, and Al. Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Feb. 7th 1870, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain tract of Land situate in the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, containing Fifteen Acres, more or less. Bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Alva Ratan, on the east and south by lands of Jones and on the west by lands of William Mears whereon is erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House and store,two Frame Barns with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James N. Jones.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of Land situated in Mt. Pleasant township Columbia county, bounded on the north by land of Wm. Beers and Robert Howell, on the east by land of E. A. Sharretts on the south by land of John and Hiram Thomas and on the north by lands of Wm Vanderslice containing Thirty Acres, more or less, whereon is erected a frame Dwelling House with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah A. Mordan.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot of ground situated in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of John Peterolf, on the east by Locust Avenue, on the south by lot of Daniel Wertman on the west by an Alley on which is erected two Frame Dwelling Houses with the appurtenances, said lot being twenty-five feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Siglinger.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described lot of ground situated in Catawissa township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north, south and east by lands of Solomon Heiling containing three and a half Acres more or less on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling House frame stable with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Bower.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, containing about fifty acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of Webb Girton, on the south by lands of David Albertson, on the east by lands of John and Theodore Lamons, and on the west by lands of George and Peter Girton, on which is erected a one story plank dwelling house,log barn, with the appurtenances

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Dunlebies.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Orangeville, County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by Pine street, on the east and south by lands of — Walker, on the west by lot of J. M. Harmon and District School House.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Orangeville Male and Female Academy.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
Jan. 7,'70-tf.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP YOST, DEC'D.
In the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Philip Yost, deceased, among creditors and heirs will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1870 at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons interested or having claims against the said estate are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.
Jan. 7,'70-3t. C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YOST, DEC'D
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of John Yost, deceased, among creditors and heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties interested or having claims against the said estate are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.
Jan. 7,'70-3t. C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HIRAM COOL, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Hiram Cool,of Roaringcreek twp, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to E. M. Tewksbury of Catawissa twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known,and those indebted to make payment.
E. M. TEWKSBURY, Administrator.
Dec. 3,'69-6w.

NOTICE IN PARTITION AND VALUATION.
In the estate of Elizabeth Lunger late of Benton township, Columbia county dec'd., to Thomas V. Lunger, Lydia Ann Lunger, Joel Lunger and Isaac K Kricksbaum, guardian of Edmund Lunger.
Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and to me directed on the estate of Elizabeth Lunger in the township of Benton in said county, that the inquisition will be taken on the premises on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1870, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
dec. 17,'69-1w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL HAGENBUCH DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of M. Hagenbuch, late of Orange twp., Columbia Co, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Wm. Hagenbuch of Fishingcreek township, Administrator *cum testamento annexo*. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
WM. HAGENBUCH, Administrator, *cum testamento annexo.*
dec. 17,'69-6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WM. G. HURLEY, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. G. Hurley late of Bloom township, Columbia county dec'd have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Baldy, jr., of Danville Montour county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Montour County, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.
PETER BALDY, Jr.
Executor.
dec. 24,'69-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID FRY, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of David Fry late of Beaver township,Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Paul Fry residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
PAUL FRY, Administrator.
dec. 24,'69-6w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN COX, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county,the Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the estate of said John Cox, dec'd, late of Hemlock twp., in the county of Columbia, dec'd, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday the 22d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of C. B Brockway in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
dec. 24,'69-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BENJAMIN J. BOONE, DECEASED.
In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of the adm'r. among the creditors, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday the 29th day of January 1870 at ten o'clock A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.
M. WHITMOYER,
dec. 24,'69-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF W. W. MELICK, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the Auditor appointed by the court, to make distribution of the residue of estate of W. W. Melick, late of Scott twp., in the county of Columbia, dec'd, among the heirs and legal representatives and persons entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Brower's Building, Bloomsburg, on the first day of February, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to prove,or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of thesaid fund.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
dec. 31,'69-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL KISNER, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution among creditors of the balance in the hands of the adm'r. of Samuel Kisner, late of Greenwood twp, Columbia county, dec'd, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at the office of M. Whitmoyer, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. m, of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.
GEO. S. COLEMAN, Auditor.
dec. 31,'69-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WM. FRITZ, DEC'D.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, an Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution among creditors of the estate of William Fritz, late of Orange twp, Columbia county dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 24th day of January 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.
E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
dec. 31,'69-3w.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.
ESTATE OF SARAH A. BOWMAN, LATE OF MIFFLIN TWP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.
To Seth B. Bowman, Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, George L. Bowman, Manassa Bowman, man, John Bowman, and intermarried with Philip Mowery, Emma Small, daughter of Pennina who intermarried with Joseph H. Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowmon and John Bowman, sons of Christopher F. Bowman, dec'd, Rebecca Hartman, intermarried with Henry Hartman, Matilda intermarried with William T. Ritter, Jane intermarried with Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, and Joseph P. Bowman children of Samuel A. Bowman, dec'd., the said Martha Bowman being a minor who has Solomon Neyhard for guardian, take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation of the following real estate to wit; **one** piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Mifflin aforesaid, bounded eastwardly by the main road leading from Mifflin to Benjamin Yohe southwardly by landof said Yohe, westwardly by lands of Henry Bowman and westwardly by William Brown, and a street of the town of Mifflin, containing fifty-five acres or thereabouts, also the undivided third of a house and lot situated in Mifflinville bounded by Main St. by an alley,lot of Chas. Hess and stable, street sixty feet front more or less, and about two hundred feet deep, frame building and stable; will be held on the premises on Friday, the 28th day of January, 1870, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
dec. 17,'69-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Feb., 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of William Lutz, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Lutz, dec'd and admr. of the estate of Catharine Lutz, late of Columbia county, dec'd.

2. Account of Peter K. Herbein, late Guardian of Elizabeth Bedline Palmer, as filed to Rolandus Herbein, adm'r of of Peter K. Herbein, late of Locust twp, Columbia co. dec'd.

3. First and final account of Chas. Klingerman, adm'r of Eve Gensel, late of Mifflin twp., dec'd.

4. First account of Hiram Hess, adm'r of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek twp. dec'd.

5. First and partial account of Samuel Neyhard, Executor of Philip Salsig, late of Centre twp. Columbia co. dec'd.

6. First account of Levi Hidlay and Frederick Hagenbuch, Executors of Geo. Hidlay, late of Centre twp., dec'd.

7. First and final account of Charles R. Brockway, adm'r of Deborah Dean, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county, dec'd.

8. The account of Hiram Palmer, adm'r of Charles Palmer, late of Bloom twp, dec'd.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, jan. 7, '70. Register.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.
The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, to and for said county,on Wednesday, the 9th day of Feb. 1870 at two o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jos. W. Kester, late of Bloom twp, dec'd.
2. Widow of Hiram Cool, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 7, '70. Register

COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivam Derr and Charles F. Mann Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of Feb. next, to continue one week.
AND WHEREAS ALSO the same Judges have issued their precept bearing date the 16th day of Dec., A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and to me directed for holding an Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia on the second Monday being the 14th day of February next, and to continue one week.
Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 7th day of Feb., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices, Dated at Bloomsburg, the 14 day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, Jan.7, 1870. Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT THE FEB., TERM 1870 THE FIRST TEN CASES TO BE TRIED FIRST WEEK BEGINNING WEDNESDAY.

Clark,	Edward M'Call et. al.	vs
Preeze,	John Sweeney,	
Clark,	Henry J. Yeaple,	
Little	Isaac Drum & terre tenant	
Clark.	Henry J. Yeaple,	vs
Little, Jackson.	Isaac Drum & terre tenant.	
Little. Whitmoyer.	Abraham Maria,	vs
	D. F. Seybert.	
Little. Clark.	Lavina Davenport,	vs
	William M. Klinetob.	
Brockway.	John Coleman,	
Clark.	Michael Cronan,	vs
	John Shipman,	
Freeze, Kahler.	Thomas J. Vanderslice,	vs
	Charles R. Green,	
Clark. Freeze.	Peter Schug.	vs
	George Zarr,	
Clark. Little.	Wm. M'Kelvy.	vs
	Reuben H. King.	
Kahler.	Elisha B. Pursel.	vs

SECOND WEEK.

Clark.	Sara i A. Peterman's adm'r.	vs
Freeze. Rhoads.	Valentine Stout, et. al.	
	Gideon Arndt.	vs
Little & Freeze. Whitmoyer.	John U. Leiby.	
	Robert S. Hampton	vs
Levelle. Freeze,	Richard Watkins.	
	Thomas Benfield	vs
Ikeler. Clark.	Uriah Campbell.	
	F. Zimmerman, & T. L. Herdic, use.	vs
Freeze. Knorr.	B. H. Wm. Creveling.	
	A & J. Reinoehl	vs
Clark. Whitmoyer.	Lackawanna & B. R. R. Co.	
	Alexander Colley	vs
Freeze. Clark.	Alinas Cole.	
	Monroe Brundage	vs
Kahler. Brockway.	Elisha B. Pursell.	
	Michael Grover use.	vs
Freeze,	H. S. Marr.	
	Stacy John,	vs
Clark & Knorr. Freeze.	Mary John's Committee.	
	Stacy John,	vs
Clark & Knorr. Freeze,	Mary John's Committee.	
	Stacy John,	vs
Clark & Knorr. Clark & Brockway	Mary John's Committee.	
	Peter Schug,	vs
Little. Marr Brothers.	Charles Lee	
	Continental Coal Co.	vs
Freeze, Knorr.	Lehigh Valley R. R, Co.	
	Wm. Marr,	vs
Kahler & Ikeler. Whitmoyer.	Hughes & Ruckle.	
	Geo. Stackhouse,	vs
Clark. Abbott.	Andrew Stackhouse.	
	Ann Margerum;	vs
Whitmoyer.	David Hunt, et ux.	
Clark. Clark.	Samuel Whitmyer,	vs
	Wilson Deitterich,	
Freeze, Ikeler.	Thomas Hughes, use,	vs
	Wesley Rucker.	
Freeze. Freeze.	George Masters & Son,	vs
	Samuel Brugler.	
Brockway, Howell.	Daniel Shuman Admr.	vs
	Mathias Alstetter, et. al.	
Freeze. Whitmoyer. Brockway & Thompson.	M. F. Howell, et. al.	vs
	Mary E. Green,	
	Frederick Hossler,	vs
	Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.	
Freeze. Howell, Miller.	William A. Case,	vs
	The Sup. of Scott,	
Ikeler, Clark.	John Jacobs,	vs
	G. L. Johnson,	
Ikeler. Brockway.	Samuel Kline.	vs
	Preserve Conner, et. al.	
Little, Jackson.	W. B. Kline, et. ux.	vs
	Abraham Moore, et. al.	
	C. B. Campbell. & Co.	vs
Jackson.	Taggart, Furman & Barton,	
	Ephraim Baillett,	vs
Whitmoyer. Freeze.	Aaron Andrews, et. al.	
	Jacob Gilbert,	vs
Whitmoyer, Little,	George Strouse,	
	Wm. Brooks, et. ux.	vs
Freeze. Clark.	Wm. Struthers, et. ux.	
	E. J. & U. P. M'Henry,	vs
Jackson. Freeze.	Joseph R. Evans.	
	Joseph O. Kramer,	vs
Clark. Levelle.	Peter Smith.	
	Thacher & Co. et. al.	vs
Little, Howell.	Wm. Goodman,	
	Wm. Milnes, et. al.	vs
Little, Whitmoyer.	Daniel F. Seybert, et. al,	
	Jennie Heawood,	vs
Clark. Baldy.	A. J. Evans, et. al.	
	Wm. M. Martin, et. ux.	vs
Clark & Freeze, Knorr.	Timothy Ragan et. al.	
	Henry T. Reily,	vs
Whitmoyer. Baldy.	James Carr,	
	Wm. H. Wolfe,	vs
Little, Jackson.	Jesse H. Rice,	
	Wm. M. Klinetob,	vs
	G. G. Jacoby, & Co.	
Berkley, Freeze.	C. D. Fowler, use.	vs
Jackson.	Reuben Miller.	

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Proth'y.

GRAND JURORS.
FEBRUARY TERM, 1870.
Bloom—Thos. Hickey, Michael Tracy, David Brobst, Chas. W. Snyder.
Briarcreek—William Lamon.
Centralia—James Dyke, William Snyder.
Conyngham—John Price.
Catawissa—Solomon Shuman.
Franklin—James P. Rongland.
Hemlock—James D. Pursell, Theodore Dent.
Locust—Hiram G. Rower.
Montour—Philip Foust, Isaac Mowry.
Maine—Nathan Miller.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan, sr.
Pine—David Sanders.
Scott—John W. Keller, Samuel R. Kline, Charles Lee, John Ammerman, Franklin P. Kelley.

TRAVERSE JURORS.
FEBRUARY TERM, 1870.
FIRST WEEK.
Bloom—A. Witman, E. R. Drinker, A. Sollender, Jacob Evans, J. Troup, A. McDonald.
Benton—Reuben Davis.
Centralia—H. Pfaller, Benj. Miller, Joseph Maitz, S. D. Rinard, S. Rawn, J. B. Knittle, L. Kreigh.
Centralia—Wm. H. Shuman.
Centre—John Esler, Jacob Sponsler, Henry Shaffer, jr.
Hemlock—Aaron Smith, John Betz, Daniel Pursel, A. J. Emmett.
Locust—Wm. Erwin, John Bird, John Herner.
Maine—C. Haman, N. H. W. Brown, J. R. Jamesson.
Madison—Louis Schuyler, J. Cosper.
Mifflin—E. R. Brown, A. J. Blair, A. Shuman.
Scott—R. J. Millard, M. McCollum, J. McCandy, J. Hess.

SECOND WEEK.
Bloom—Thos. Gorey, Peter Bechtel, Charles Deibler.
Berwick—R. H. Eaton.
Benton—Wm. Jonathan, Wm. Smith.
Beaver—A. P. Johnson, J. Riedbender.
Briarcreek—H. Doak, D. Miller, D. Martz, R. Bowen.
Catawissa—Walter Scott.
Centre—Wm. Scott.
Centralia—E. James.
Fishingcreek—D. Fenler.
Franklin—M. Hower, Joel Zarr, J. Soloman.
Greenwood—David Kester.
Hemlock—Geo. Lovey, J. R. Miller.
Locust—John Billig, jr., Geo Getty, J. Yeager.
Maine—John Betz, Wm. Fisher.
Mifflin—J. G. Winterstein.
Mt. Pleasant—W. E. Sands.
Pine—Solomon Dark.
Roaringcreek—John B. Houck.
Sugarloaf—John Klinger.
Scott—Asa Everett, Thos. Trench, H. P Oman, D. Mowry.

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
The undersigned will dispose at private sale on or before April 1st 1870,

SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Madison township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Abram More, Jacob Geiser, Jacob Wampole, and Jacob Bechtel, on which is erected a

STORY AND A HALF FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

A Bank Barn, and the usual outbuildings. A well of water is at the door. Terms reasonable.
ABRAHAM YOUNG,
Jan. 7,'70-1m. Jerseytown, Col. Co.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers to dispose of at private sale, on reasonable terms the

VALUABLE HOTEL STAND,

at Light Street, Columbia county, Pa., known as the "Walnut Hotel," and now occupied by Samuel Kline.
It is favorably located for the transaction of business, and if properly kept, would not fail to return a handsome income.
Questions as to title, possession, conditions etc satisfactorily answered by
C. B. BROCKWAY,
Aug. 20,'69-tf. Agent.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber, adm'r., of the estate of Hiram Cool, dec'd., will expose to sale on the premises, in Roaringcreek twp., in Columbia county, on Saturday, January 22d, 1870, the following described real estate, to wit: A tract of land, bounded by lands of Richard Hongland, Elijah Horn, and Thomas Roach, and the public road, containing

SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES,

more or less; about sixty acres whereof is cleared and under good cultivation. The improvements are a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a bank barn and out buildings, a spring of water apple orchard and other fruit,and a small stream of water running through the place.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth, less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation ni. si.
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
dec. 31,'69-4w. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of a continued order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, dated December 10th 1869, on Saturday, January 15th, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Samuel Neyhard, administrator of the estate of Rebecca Nagle, late of Centre townsh p, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises a certain

HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in Centre township, and county aforesaid, containing about TWO ACRES, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Philip Miller, on the east by land of N. L. Campbell,on the south by the North Branch Canal, and on the west by land of Oliver Evans, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a stable, a well of water at the door with a

LOT OF FRUIT TREES

on the premises; late the estate of said deceased situate in the township and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the balance of the fourth, less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute; three-fourths, the balance, in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation ni. si. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. Possession given April 1st, 1870.
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
dec. 24,'69-5w. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
The subscriber adm'r., of the estate of B. S. Brockway,dec'd. will expose to sale on the premises, in Salem township, in Luzerne county, on Saturday, February 5th, 1870 at 10 o'clock, A. M. a messuage and tract of land bounded by the Susquehanna River, lands of Reuben Kisner and Reuben Seybert, containing about three acres, on which is erected a good

LARGE FRAME HOUSE & BARN,

one Small House, a Brick Smoke House, and the usual outbuildings. The premises also contain the best kinds of fruit trees.
ALSO.—At the same time and place the following personal property, viz:

BEDS AND BEDDING,

two good cook stoves, two parlor stoves, carpets, chairs, and a large assortment of gardening tools kitchen and household furniture, too numerous to mention.
TERMS OF SALE FOR REAL ESTATE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the balance to be paid in four equal annual payments, interest payable annua ly.
TERMS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—All amounts under $5,00 to be cash;over that amount six months credit, appropriate security to be given.
S. B. COLES, C. B. BROCKWAY,
Auctioneer. Administrator.
dec. 31,'69-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, Jan. 22d 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by Benjamin F. Hartman, administrator, etc., of Andrew J. Sloan, late of Bloom township, in the county of Columbia, Pa., deceased,the following described valuable real estate to wit; All that certain

LOT OF GROUND

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, said county, bounded as follows, to wit: Fronting on Market street of said town on the east, an alley on the north, an alley on the west, and a lot owned by Wm. Neal on the south, containing in front on Market street seventy-one feet, and in depth one hundred and ninety-eight feet whereon is erected a large two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Brick Kitchen attached, Brick Ice House and Spring House, Coal House, etc., a large Frame Stable, Wagon House, Straw House, and other outbuildings, late a part of the estate of said deceased, situated in the township and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-fourth of the purchase money, less the ten per cent, on the confirmation of sale; and the balance of the purchase money in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest on the same from confirmation ni. si. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for Deed and Stamps. Possession given April 1st, 1870.
B. F. HARTMAN,
dec. 24,'69-5w. Administrator.

FOR SALE.
About fifty-five feet 1¼ in. Shafting with plate couplings and hangings complete, now in use but too light for our work. Also sixty feet new shafting 2⅞ in. and 2¼ in. turned with plate couplings and adjustable hangers. Will be sold cheap Also one Threshing Machine. Apply to
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.
dec. 17,'69-tf.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
$1,500 CASH. FOR 1870. $1,500 CASH.
A FALUABLE PREMIUM FOR ALL.
This splendid illustrated weekly journal of popular sciences, mechanics, invention,engineering, chemistry, architecture, agriculture and the kindred arts, enters its twenty-fifth year on the first of January next, having a circulation far exceeding that of

UNPARALLELED ADVENTURE OF ONE HANS PFAALL.

[CONTINUED.]

It is now high time that I should explain to your Excellencies the object of my voyage. Your Excellencies will bear in mind that distressed circumstances in Rotterdam had at length driven me to the resolution of committing suicide. It was not, however, that to life itself I had any positive disgust, but that I was harassed beyond endurance by the adventitious miseries attending my situation. In this state of mind, wishing to live, yet wearied with life, the treatise at the stall of the bookseller, backed by the opportune discovery of my cousin of Nantz, opened a resource to my imagination. I then finally made up my mind. I determined to depart, yet live—to leave the world, yet continue to exist—in short, to drop enigmas, I resolved, let what would ensue, to force a passage, if I could, *to the moon*. Now, lest I should be supposed more of a madman than I actually am, I will detail, as well as I am able, the considerations which led me to believe that an achievement of this nature, although without doubt difficult, and full of danger, was not absolutely, to a bold spirit, beyond the confines of the possible.

The moon's actual distance from the earth was the first thing to be attended to. Now, the mean or average interval between the *centres* of the two planets is 59.9643 of the earth's equatorial *radii*, or only about 237,000 miles. I say the mean or average interval;—but it must be borne in mind, that the form of the moon's orbit being an ellipse of eccentricity amounting to no less than 0.05484 of the major semi-axis of the ellipse itself, and the earth's centre being situated in its focus, if I could, in any manner, contrive to meet the moon in its perigee, the above mentioned distance would be materially diminished. But to say nothing, at present, of this possibility, it was very certain that, at all events, from the 237,000 miles I would have to deduct the *radius* of the earth, say 4000, and the radius of the moon, say 1080, in all 5080, leaving an actual interval to be traversed, under average circumstances, of 231,920 miles. Now this I reflected, was no very extraordinary distance. Travelling on the land has been repeatedly accomplished at the rate of sixty miles per hour; and indeed a much greater speed may be anticipated. But even at this velocity, it would take me no more than 161 days to reach the surface of the moon. There were, however, many particulars inducing me to believe that my average rate of travelling might possibly very much exceed that of sixty miles per hour, and, as these considerations did not fail to make a deep impression upon my mind I will mention them more fully hereafter.

The next point to be regarded was one of far greater importance. From indications afforded by the barometer, we find that, in ascensions from the surface of the earth we have, at the height of a 1000 feet, left below us about one-thirtieth of the entire mass of atmospheric air; that at 10,600, we have ascended through nearly one-third; and that at 18,000, which is not far from the elevation of Cotopaxi, we have surmounted one-half the material, or, at all events, one-half the *ponderable* body of air incumbent upon our globe. It is also calculated, that at an altitude not exceeding the hundredth part of the earth's diameter—that is, not exceeding eighty miles—the rarefaction would be so excessive that animal life could in no manner be sustained, and, moreover, that the most delicate means we possess of ascertaining the presence of the atmosphere, would be inadequate to assure us of its existence. But I did not fail to perceive that these latter calculations are founded altogether on our experimental knowledge of the properties of air, and the mechanical laws regulating its dilation and compression, in what may be called, comparatively speaking, *the immediate vicinity* of the earth itself; and, at the same time, it is taken for granted that animal life is and must be, essentially *incapable of modification* at any given unattainable distance from the surface. Now, all such reasoning and from *such data*, must of course be simply analogical. The greatest height ever reached by man was that of 25,000 feet, attained in the aeronautic expedition of Messieurs Gay-Lussac and Biot. This is a moderate altitude, even when compared with the eighty miles in question; and I could not help thinking that the subject admitted room for doubt, and great latitude for speculation.

But, in point of fact, an ascension being made to any given altitude, the ponderable quantity of air surmounted in any *farther* ascension, is by no means in proportion to the additional height ascended, (as may be plainly seen from what has been stated before,) but in a *ratio* constantly decreasing. It is therefore evident that, ascend as high as we may, we cannot, literally speaking, arrive at a limit beyond which *no* atmosphere is to be found. It *must exist*, I argued; although it *may* exist in a state of infinite rarefaction.

On the other hand, I was aware that arguments have not been wanting to prove the existence of a real and definite limit to the atmosphere, beyond which there is absolutely no air whatsoever. But a circumstance which has been left out of view by those who contend for such a limit, seemed to me, although no positive refutation of their creed, still a point worthy very serious investigation. On comparing the intervals between the successive arrivals of Encke's comet at its perihelion, after giving credit, in the most exact manner, for all the disturbances due to the attractions of the planets, it appears that the periods are gradually diminishing; that is to say, the major axis of the comet's ellipse is growing shorter, in a slow but perfectly regular decrease. Now, this is precisely what ought to be the case, if we suppose a resistance experienced from the comet from an extremely *rare ethereal medium* prevading the regions of its orbit. For it is evident that such a medium must, in retarding the comet's velocity, increase its centripetal, by weakening its centrifugal force. In other words, the sun's attraction would be constantly attaining great power, and the comet would be drawn nearer at every revolution. Indeed, there is no other way of accounting for the variation in question. But again:—The real diameter of the same comet's nebulosity, is observed to contract rapidly as it approaches the sun, and dilate with equal rapidity in its departure toward its aphelion. Was I not justifiable in supposing, with M. Valz, that this apparent condensation of volume has its origin in the compression of the same ethereal medium I have spoken of before, and which is dense in proportion to its vicinity to the sun? The lenticular-shaped phenomenon, also, called the zodiacal light was a matter worthy of attention. This radiance, so apparent in the tropics, and which cannot be mistaken for any meteoric lustre, extends from the horizon obliquely upwards, and follows generally the direction of the sun's equator. It appeared to me evidently in the nature of a rare atmosphere extending from the sun outwards, beyond the orbit of Venus at least, and I believed indefinitely farther. Indeed, this medium I could not supoose confined to the path of the comet'sellipse, or to the immediate neighborhood of the sun. It was easy, on the contrary, to imagine it pervading the entire regions of our planetary system, condensed into what we call atmosphere at the planets themselves, and perhaps at some of them modified by considerations purely geological; that is to say, modified, or varied in its proportions (or absolute nature) by matters volatilized from the respective orbs.

Having adopted this view of the subject, I had little farther hesitation. Granting that on my passage I should meet with atmosphere *essentially* the same as at the surface of the earth, I conceived that, by means of the very ingenious apparatus of M. Grimm, I should readily be enabled to condense it in sufficient quantity for the purposes of respiration. This would remove the chief obstacle in a journey to the moon. I had indeed spent some money and great labor in adapting the apparatus to the object intended, and confidently looked forward to its successful application, if I could manage to complete the voyage within any reasonable period. This brings me back to the *rate* at which it would be possible to travel.

It is true that balloons, in the first stage of their ascensions from the earth are known to rise with a velocity comparatively moderate. Now, the power of elevation lies altogether in the superior gravity of the atmospheric air compared with the gas in the balloon; and, at first sight, it does not appear probable that, as the balloon acquires altitude and consequently arrives successively in atmospheric *strata* of densities rapidly diminishing—I say, it does not appear at all reasonable that, in this it progress upward, the original velocity should be accelerated. On the other hand, I was not aware that, in any recorded ascension, a *diminution* had been proved to be apparent in the absolute rate of ascent; although such should have been the case, if on account of nothing else, on account of the escape of gas through balloons ill-constructed, and varnished with no better material than the ordinary varnish. It seemed, therefore, that the effect of such escape was only sufficient to counterbalance the effect of the acceleration attained in the diminishing of the balloon's distance from the gravitating centre. I now considered that, provided in my passage I found the *medium* I had imagined, and provided it should prove to be *essentially* what we denominate atmospheric air, it could make comparatively little difference at what extreme state of rarefaction I should discover it—that is to say, in regard to my power of ascending—for the gas in the balloon would not only be itself subject to similar rarefaction, (in proportion to the occurrence of which, I could suffer an escape of so much as would be requisite to prevent explosion,) but, *being what it was*, would, at all events, continue specifically lighter than any compound whatever of mere nitrogen and oxygen Thus there was a chance—in fact, there was a strong probability—that, *at no epoch of my ascent, I should reach a point where the united weights of my immense balloon, the inconceivably rare gas within it, the car, and its contents, should equal the weight of the mass of the surrounding atmosphere displaced*; and this will be readily understood as the sole condition upon which my upward flight would be arrested. But, if this point were even attained, I could dispense with ballast and other weight to the amount of nearly 300 pounds. In the meantime, the force of gravitation would be constantly diminishing, in proportion to the squares of the distances, and so, with a velocity prodigiously accelerating, I should at length arrive in those distant regions where the force of the earth's attraction would be superseded by that of the moon.

There was another difficulty, however which occasioned me some little disquietude. It has been observed, that, in balloon ascensions to any considerable height, besides the pain attending respiration, great uneasiness is experienced about the head and body, often accompanied with bleeding at the nose, and other symptoms of an alarming kind, and growing more and more inconvenient in proportion to the altitude attained. This was a reflection of a nature somewhat startling. Was it not probable that these symptoms would increase until terminated by death itself? I finally thought not. Their origin was to be looked for in the progressive removal of the *customary* atmospheric pressure upon the surface of the body, and consequent distention of the superficial blood-vessels—not in any positive disorganization of the animal system, as in the case of difficulty in breathing, where the atmospheric density is *chemically sufficient* for the due renovation of blood in a ventricle of the heart. Unless for default of this renovation, I could see no reason, therefore, why life could not be sustained even in a *vacuum;* for the expansion and compression of chest, commonly called breathing, is action purely muscular, and the *cause*, not the *effect*, of respiration. In a word, I conceived that, as the body should become habituated to the want of atmospheric pressure, these sensations of pain would gradually diminish—and to endure them while they continued, I relied with confidence upon the iron hardihood of my constitution.

Thus, may it please your Excellencies I have detailed some, though by no means all, the considerations which led me to form the project of a lunar voyage. I shall now proceed to lay before you the result of an attempt so apparently audacious in conception, and, at all events, so utterly unparalleled in the annals of mankind.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr. 9, '69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors.

Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar. 19, '69-tf.

NEW FIRM,

NATIONAL IRON WORKS

BILLMYER & HENRIE.

The subscribers respectfully call the attention of the business community to their Works situated on the L. B. R. R. above the Depot.

BLOOMSBURG Pa.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS AND IRON SMITHS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist-Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. They also make all kinds of Threshing Machines of the most approved patterns and the Celebrated Montrose Iron Beam Plows, Cook, Parlor, Barroom and Work-shop STOVES. Heaters and a full assortment of Fire bricks, and castings constantly on hand for repairing Stoves. Several different sizes and designs of Cellar Grates. They are also prepared to furnish Car Wheels and Axles for Mining purposes and General Mining castings. Iron and Brass castings for every description of job work. Agricultural Implements made and repaired. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Reapers; extra parts on hand.

June 1, '69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnoll's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either Overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

Apr. 9, '69-tf Orangeville Pa.

Wall Paper and Painting.

IMPORTANT

TO BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS & TENANTS.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to execute

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

in all its branches.

PAPER HANGING

Carefully attended to.

Strict attention to business and good workmanship it is believed will ment a fair show of public patronage.

Shop on Catharine Street between Third and Fourth.

Mar. 5, '69-1y. WM. F. BODINE.

Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Elisy Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec

Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

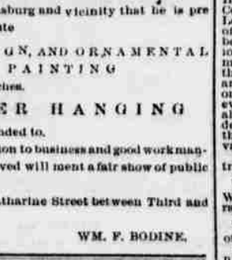
Aug. 20, '69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	360,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	530,000
Merchants	330,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	300,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,

mar 8 69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA



Oct. 22, '69-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 8, '681

Drugs and Chemicals.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the purposes of a Laxative

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them: those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of its remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Langour** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstruction which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

Feb. 5, 1868.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although, it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you Know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10, '69-6m.

The undersigned would inform the good people of Bloomsburg and surroundings, that he has moved his Drug Store from the old stand to his New Rooms, on the West side of Main Street, below Market. And that he has fully replenished his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Yankee Notions.

—ALSO—

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Lamp Shades and Fixtures generally, for repairing the worn. Coloring and Dyeing material furnished to suit, any quantity, and for any Shade or Color.

Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' and Family Prescriptions. Thankful for past favours, he would solicit a continuance of the same. Remember the New Stand, on Main Street, west side, below Market.

dec. 10, '69-3m. EPHRAIM P. LUTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis etc. The object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Nov. 26, '69-1y.

JOB PRINTING IN COLORS,

Neatly executed at this office.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF goods were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, Importers, and others for Cash, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Hosiery, Gloves Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, five-bottle plated Castors, Britannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morocco and Velvet Bindings, Morocco Travelling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Gilt and Cloth bindings,—and hundreds of others. These and everything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in Cash or MERCHANDISE, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR ALL.—Can be found at Parker & Co.'s 78 & 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass. To enable every person to provide themselves with handsome and useful Holiday Presents, from now until the 20th of January, 1870, these gentlemen will issue large eight-paged Catalogues of all the newest and best novelties in such goods as Fancy Boxes, Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco, Gilt and Velvet Bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery of all descriptions, the latest styles of Jewelry in Gold, Cornelian, Jet, Shell, Etruscan, Carbuncle and Hair, Dry Goods, &c., &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and best published Books. They are giving One Hundred Tickets to every one who will become their Agent, without charging them 10 cts. each as heretofore. Read the change in their Advertisement in another column, and send for Catalogue.

"In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $3.00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS:

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR FIFTEEN CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commissions:

For an order of $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 8 yds. Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Cassimere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

For an order of $50, from a Club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent as Commission, 45 yards Sheeting, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome Wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

For an order of $100, from a Club of One Hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission 100 yards good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Cassimere, etc., etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ any Travelling Agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents, *unless personally acquainted.*

SEND MONEY ALWAYS BY REGISTERED LETTERS

For further particulars send for Catalogues,

PARKER & CO.,

98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Oct. 1, '69-3m.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67*

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles, well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. Nov. 26, '69-tf.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

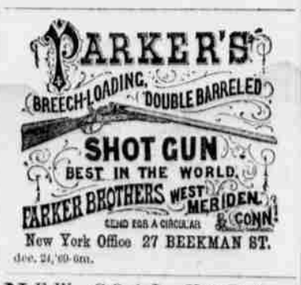
POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

PARKER'S



SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

New York Office 27 BEEKMAN ST.

dec. 24, '69-6m.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,

AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter, Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19, '69-1y.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally tha he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He nas constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His ease of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortmen of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

BLACK ALPACA

NOW MANUFACTURED IN THE DOUBLE WARP

RED LION BRAND

to be found at the popular dry goods store of the undersigned where everybody buy their

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

FURS,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

&C., &C.

and any thing that they want in the line of dry goods.

M. P. LUTZ.

MAIN STREET

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Nov. 12, '69-1.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels, &c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5, '69-tf C. C. MARR.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

MERCHANDISE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb'67.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRAND OPENING
GR